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## WOMEN CONFIDENT OF WINNING FIGHT

They Expect Voters of New Jersey to Grant Them Suffrage.

### CAMPAIGN FINISHES TO-DAY

This Is First Great Battle Fought at Polls in Eastern States.

NEWARK, N. J., October 17.—The first fierce fight which women have waged in Eastern States for the ballot will end to-morrow night with New Jersey as the battle field. The next day, Tuesday, the fate of "votes for women" will be decided at the polls by vote on an amendment to the State Constitution which would give the franchise to all women over twenty-one years old residing five years within the State.

The fight in this State will be the first of four to be decided in the Eastern theater of suffrage operations. The vote in the three other States—New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—will be taken at the next regular election, November 2. In the case of New Jersey, however, the issue will be fought out in a special election.

Party lines in New Jersey have been swept aside. The entire four months' campaign has been waged virtually by the proponents of suffrage with little rivalry, but in the face of order and organized opposition on the part of the antisuffragists and either apathy or open opposition by many political leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Other political leaders, however, have joined the women's forces.

### BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT

Both sides claim victory at polls. The Women's Political Union and the New Jersey State Suffrage Association, aided by the National Suffrage Association, have conducted a tireless campaign for four months, sending their four "flying squadrons" into almost every city, town and village. Their leaders claimed to-night that the decision, though close, would be for the amendment. The several antisuffrage associations and a number of political leaders claimed that the amendment would be decisively defeated.

Suffrage workers are still jubilant over President Wilson's declaration in favor of the cause, and believe that his stand will contribute more than any one other single cause to their anticipated victory. New Jersey, his home State, they believe, will follow his lead at the polls in this question more, perhaps, than would any other State.

Six of New Jersey's twenty-one counties, it is thought, will virtually decide the issue. These are Hudson, in which are Jersey City, Hoboken and Bayonne; Essex, which Newark is the county seat; Bergen, the home of tens of thousands of New York commuters; Passaic, which includes Paterson and Passaic; Union, with Elizabeth the chief city; and Camden, just across the Delaware River from Philadelphia. Mercer County, in which Trenton is located, also will have a big voice in deciding the issue. This is the county in which President Wilson will cast his vote for the amendment.

### WHERE SUFFRAGISTS CENTER

The suffragists have centered the fire of their heaviest artillery on these counties. Everett Colby, of West Orange, father of the New Idea wing of the Republican party in New Jersey, which finally became the Progressive party, and Mrs. Colby have been foremost in the ranks of the suffrage leaders. Financial aid has been given to the cause, it is said, from Mrs. George J. Gould, of Lakewood.

Among the speakers who have campaigned in behalf of the amendment are: William J. Bryan, Senator Borah, of Idaho; Senator Clapp, of Minnesota; Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Senator Helen R. Robinson, of Colorado, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the national association.

Woman suffrage has been actively advocated in the State for about six years. Three years ago suffrage leaders obtained the enactment of a resolution by the Legislature permitting voters to decide the matter at the polls. Under the Constitution, such a resolution must be adopted by two successive Legislatures, and must be advertised in a certain manner.

A hurried campaign of education was decided on last summer, after the 1915 Legislature adopted the resolution. The State associations were without funds, but the work was begun. Every county, the suffrage leaders claim, is thoroughly organized. A law enacted last winter gives the associations the right to station watchers at each of the 1,900 polling places in the State. These watchers may challenge any voter.

A school for watchers was started, and the small army of volunteers has been given final detailed instructions. Hence, for the first time in her history, New Jersey next Tuesday will have women watchers at the polls. Nearly 5,000 of them will be on duty, and virtually every precinct in the State will be covered.

### INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

MAKE UP ENTIRE FUND  
The suffragists' funds have come entirely from individual donations. The largest single gift to the Women's Political Union, Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, the president, said to-night, was \$3,500, given by a young woman over a period of more than three years. It represents her entire allowance for pin money during that time. Hundreds of working girls, Mrs. Van Winkle said, were contributing 10 cents a month. One girl, according to Mrs. Van Winkle, has given the union \$1 a month for four years. This girl is a hat trimmer, making \$8 a week.

IT PAYS TO TRAVEL YORK RIVER LINE  
To Baltimore and beyond. Excellent steamship service. Only \$2.50 one way; \$4.50 round trip. Delightful sail up Chesapeake Bay.

## Great Britain Needs 3,600,000 Men

Unless Number Is Raised by Spring, Compulsion May Be Necessary.

LONDON, October 17.—"Great Britain needs 3,600,000 more men by spring," this declaration was made to-day by Brigadier-General Sir Eric Swayne, director of recruiting in the northern command, in a speech at Hull. General Swayne estimated that Germany still has between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 men, from the ages of eighteen to forty-five, and that, therefore, it was useless to talk about wearing out Germany.

In the spring, said he, Germany would lose more men than the allies, which would balance the numbers of the allies and the central powers, but if Great Britain should raise 3,600,000 additional, Germany probably would recognize that it would be fruitless to continue.

Great Britain, he added, did not want compulsion, but unless 3,600,000 men were recruited by the spring, the military authorities could not be responsible for the war.

### CHARLTON IS NERVOUS

Wife-Slayer Will Be Interrogated To-day by Baron Seccia, Presiding Judge.

COMO, ITALY (via Paris), October 17. Porter Charlton, the American, awaiting trial on a charge of having murdered his wife, became somewhat nervous to-day in anticipation of being interrogated to-morrow by Baron Seccia, the presiding judge.

Signor Picardi, counsel for Charlton, has petitioned Baron Seccia to consider, should Charlton be found guilty, the fact that the prisoner has been under restraint since June 24, 1910, when he was arrested in New York and also that under the amnesty granted for crimes committed prior to Italy's entry into the war, one year shall be taken from all sentences. Signor Picardi expects that, by reason of the time Charlton has been held prisoner and the one year deduction under the amnesty, if Charlton is convicted he will be set free provided the sentence of the court does not exceed six years and four months' imprisonment.

### PREDICTS CABINET BREAK

It Is Impossible to Imagine Next Week or So Without Changes.

LONDON, October 17.—Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper, the organ of Sir Henry James Daisiel, one of the most persistent critics of the government in the House of Commons, says to-day: "It is almost impossible to imagine that the next week or so will pass without changes in the Cabinet. Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney-General, has tendered his resignation because he holds very strong views on the vital points of concentration and conduct of the war without compulsory service, and has intimated that unless the cabinet takes his view he can no longer attend council."

"There is every reason to believe that the Cabinet will adopt Sir Edward's view, and thus his resignation probably will be withdrawn. If this is the case, at least one and probably more resignations may be expected."

### FIVE BURNED TO DEATH

Three Others Injured In Fire, Which Destroyed Tenement House on Upper East Side.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Five persons were burned to death and three injured in a fire in a five-story Third Avenue tenement house on the upper East Side to-day. The injured and remaining members of eight families were rescued by police and firemen.

The dead were three members of one family, Mrs. Julia Wenz and her two daughters, thirteen and fifteen years old, and two members of another family, Mrs. Annette Grochal and her four-year-old son. Mrs. Wenz and her children died in their beds. The body of Mrs. Grochal, with that of her son clasped in her arms, was found in a hallway.

The fire started in a coal bin in the cellar, where a tenant had left a lighted candle.

### ITALY SECURES LOAN

Arrangements Made to Place Issue of \$25,000,000 One-Year Notes in This Country.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Italian government has arranged to place an issue of \$25,000,000 one-year notes in the United States, it was announced to-night. This will be the first direct loan negotiated here by Italy since the war began, and it will be used in payment of the heavy purchases of war and general supplies that government is making in this country.

Lee, Higginson & Co., of New York and Boston, have been appointed to place the loan. The notes will have convertible bond privileges, and it is thought they will bear about 6 per cent interest. The principal and interest will be payable in United States gold. The issue will be offered publicly shortly.

### DEATH LIST NOW THREE

Young Woman Victim of Film Office Fire Succumbs to Her Injuries.

ATLANTA, October 17.—Miss Lucille Davis, eighteen years old, one of those seriously burned here yesterday in a fire in the office of the Mutual Film Corporation, died to-day, bringing the death list to three. One young woman was burned to death in the building and another died shortly after being taken to a hospital. Eight persons were seriously burned or injured, but all are expected to recover.

A fireman, who was painfully burned, was the only one of the victims not an employee of the film company.

## COAST IS COMBED FOR MISSING MEN

Navy Department Is Searching for Germans Who Violate Parole.

### NO TRACE CAN BE FOUND IN HEART OF WINE DISTRICT

Commander of Interned Vessel Believes They Have Met With Accident.

NORFOLK, VA., October 17.—The coast guard cutter Onondaga went to sea to-day to join in the search for the missing yacht *Eclipse*, on which six officers from the interned German cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm* are believed to have gone to sea.

Reports from headquarters of the coast guard service say every cutter along the Atlantic Coast has been instructed to search for the missing yacht.

Seven days after her mysterious disappearance from Norfolk with six German officers from the interned cruiser aboard, the fate of the missing yacht is as much a mystery to naval authorities here as when Commander Thierfelder, of the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, made his first report of the broken parcels.

Last Sunday afternoon six junior officers of the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* asked for and obtained leave from the ship. They were to report on board the *Kronprinz* on Monday morning. On Wednesday Captain Thierfelder submitted to Rear-Admiral Beatty, commander of the local navy yard, a formal report of the unauthorized absence of the officers from his ship. The German commander said that leave had been granted to the young officers to take a short trip in the yawl *Eclipse*, which they had purchased locally about a month ago, and in which they had recently installed a new engine of sixty horse power.

### SEARCH INSTITUTED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT

Immediately the Navy Department instituted a search for the missing yacht. Steamers plying Chesapeake Bay and other near-by inland waters were notified to be on the lookout, and wireless warnings were sent broadcast from Atlantic Coast stations to ships at sea to watch for the *Eclipse*. Later the coast guard cutters were ordered to search for the *Eclipse*.

All these efforts have been fruitless. Twice groundless rumors have reached Admiral Beatty that boats answering the description of the *Eclipse* had been sighted, once at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, and once headed seaward off Virginia Beach.

Since the *Eclipse* disappeared several German sailors from the interned German cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and Prinz Eitel Friedrich attempted to get to Almeria, Spain, by way of the Dutch steamer *Monnikendam*, but their attempts were frustrated.

Following this development, all leaves of absence from the two German ships have been revoked, and now permission to leave these ships is to be had only through Admiral Beatty. "It is almost impossible to imagine that the next week or so will pass without changes in the Cabinet. Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney-General, has tendered his resignation because he holds very strong views on the vital points of concentration and conduct of the war without compulsory service, and has intimated that unless the cabinet takes his view he can no longer attend council."

### FRUIT FOR SOUTH AMERICA

First Big Shipment, Valued at Upwards of \$1,000,000, Goes to Buenos Aires.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The first great shipment of American fruit to South American ports left here to-day on the Lamport & Holt liner *Vestris*. It consisted of 2,000 tons of apples and pears, from the great Oregon fruit belt, valued at upwards of \$1,000,000. The vessel also carried 1,000 tons of American potatoes.

The total distance from Portland, Ore., to Buenos Aires is 11,000 miles, and throughout the journey the fruit is carried in cold storage.

There have been previous shipments of fruit to South America, but never greater than a few hundred tons. Should the present venture prove a financial success, the shippers expect to open up a vast commercial field for the orchards of the Northwestern States.

### AKED WARNS MINISTERS

To Do Inferior Work for Money Is Chief Temptation and to Yield to It Is Blasphe.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEW YORK, October 17.—"How many of us preachers there are who are willing to play the fool in public in order to draw a crowd!" said Rev. Charles F. Aked, D. D., to-day. He preached in the Fifth Avenue Baptist (known as the Rockefeller) Church for the first time in several years. He is here from San Francisco to attend a Congregational conference.

"To do inferior work for money," he said, "is the chief temptation to us all, and to yield to it is to blaspheme."

### KILLS WIFE; ENDS LIFE

Louis F. Wade Commits Double Tragedy After Learning That Suit for Divorce Against Him Had Been Filed.

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., October 17.—After shooting at his son-in-law, who attempted to interfere, Louis F. Wade shot and killed his wife here to-day and then committed suicide. Wade was on a business visit to his former home in Michigan when he learned that Mrs. Wade had filed suit for divorce, the authorities said. He returned here, and the shooting followed. The authorities said Mrs. Wade several days ago requested the protection of the police if her husband returned to Ocean Springs.

## ATTACK IN REPRISAL FOR LONDON RAID

French Aeroplanes Drop Thirty Bombs on Treves, Oldest City in Germany.

### Official Statement Concerning Recent Zeppelin Visit to British Capital Given Out.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
LONDON, October 17.—Treves, called the oldest city in Germany, was bombarded to-day by a squadron of French aeroplanes, and thirty projectiles were dropped on it. The Paris War Office states that the attack was in reprisal for the Zeppelin raid on London and for the bombardment yesterday of Nancy, when two bombs were hurled on that city from German aeroplanes.

Treves, situated on the right bank of Moselle in the heart of the wine district of the Rhine Province, Prussia, has 48,000 inhabitants and boasts many treasures in Roman architecture. Its inhabitants claim their city is older than Rome.

Germany has an aerial hero in Lieutenant Boelke, who, according to the Berlin report to-day, is rivaling the record of Alphonse Pégoud, of the French corps, who was recently killed. Lieutenant Boelke yesterday brought down a French battle aeroplane in an air duel, fought southwest of Souain, making the fifth French battle machine downed by him recently.

### WRITER FOR HOME OFFICE TELLS OF ZEPPELIN RAID

LONDON, October 17.—An account of the Zeppelin air raid Wednesday night, prepared by a writer appointed by the Home Office, says: "On the evening of October 13 another aerial attack was directed against London, which differed in no material respect from previous ones. The enemy's vessel or vessel flew high, at an altitude chosen, no doubt, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the danger of damage or destruction from anti-aircraft guns."

### FIVE DISTINCT AREAS IN WHICH DAMAGE IS DONE

"When the results of the raid were examined next morning five distinct areas could be distinguished in which damage was done. In the first of these, there is little or no residential property, some large buildings and comparatively wide streets. In this area, bombs were dropped containing high explosives, which in four cases fell upon the streets, and in the fifth upon the back of one of the large buildings thronged with people.

"One of the bombs penetrated the street into the subways containing gas and water mains, and, in exploding, melted the gas pipes, setting alight a fire, which, though slight in extent, lasted for several hours. The explosion of this bomb damaged nearby buildings considerably, and destroyed almost all the glass in the neighborhood. It also was responsible for a number of casualties, which will all be the subject of an inquiry."

"The second area contains a large block of residential flats, some of which are occupied as offices. One of the enemy's high explosive bombs fell in the garden behind the flats, and close to the flats themselves. One or two rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked, and on the first floor considerable damage was done. Another bomb fell on the top of one of the buildings, demolishing the top story. In this area there were no casualties.

"The third area contains two damaged business premises. On the first, a large modern building constructed of reinforced concrete, two bombs were dropped, one on the roof, and one on the pavement beneath the doorway. The damage done by the bomb on the glass and plaster of the street. The bomb which dropped on the roof of the building did little damage.

### SMALL HOTEL DESTROYED, BUT PEOPLE ESCAPE INJURY

"In the same area a bomb was dropped on the roof of a small hotel, the ground floor of which was occupied as an office. The whole of the hotel, which consisted of three floors of the building, was entirely blown up. Fortunately, in this area those indoors had been warned by the sound of previous explosions, and by taking refuge on the lower floor escaped injury.

"The fourth district is one consisting entirely of working class property with small, low buildings, some of them used to house small shops of various businesses, but in most cases occupied, and in many cases overcrowded, by private residents of the poorer classes.

"In this area more bombs were dropped than in those previously described, and damage done was exclusively suffered by private traders or householders, who behaved with the utmost heroism and coolness, and who suffered damage and, in some cases, loss of life, with no compensating military value for the enemy. One group of small houses in this area was entirely destroyed by a single explosive bomb, and in the ruins are to be found, torn and covered with dust, account books and documents of some small business which up to 9:30 on Wednesday night no doubt had kept alive the owner and his family.

"In the last area covered by the raid, this time in a suburb, there is not a single factory or business house and hardly any shops. There are no military encampments, no store sheds, no aerial defenses, not even searchlights. All the property consists of houses surrounded by small gardens. It was in this district that the largest number of bombs were dropped, and they must have been launched by what the commander of a Zeppelin in his interview on the last raid described as 'rapid fire.'"

## British, French and Serbians Join in Attack on Bulgarian Town

THAT British, French and Serbians have joined forces in the Balkans and attacked the Bulgarian town of Strumitsa, according to latest dispatches from Saloniki, by way of Athens. The operations are being conducted vigorously, and the allies add that the fall of Strumitsa is imminent.

Anglo-French forces, just about the time of the outbreak of hostilities between Serbia and Bulgaria, were hurried northward from Saloniki to Ghevelli, which is directly south of Strumitsa. Apparently, they are carrying out the previously reported plan of invading Bulgaria in holding back the Bulgarians.

The French government has announced the existence of a state of war between France and Bulgaria, dating from August 10, October 10. This follows the British declaration, made the previous night.

Almost coincidentally comes the

report from Athens that the French troops in Macedonia are engaged with 40,000 Bulgarians.

Already thousands of Anglo-French troops, who landed at Saloniki, are en route to form a junction with the Serbians, or to take up strategic positions against the Bulgarian advance.

A late dispatch from Malta, the British naval station in the Mediterranean, predicts that the entente allies in the next few days will send strong new forces to Saloniki for operations against the Germans and Bulgarians.

Hard pressed on the Save-Danube front by Austro-German troops estimated at 280,000 men, and fighting at various points to check the Bulgarians, the Serbians are anxiously awaiting Anglo-French assistance, but they are favored by weather conditions and natural defenses of the country with the result that the invaders' progress has not been pronounced.

## FORM OF RECOGNITION WILL BE DECIDED TO-DAY

Nothing Remains Now But Formal Reception of Mexico Into Sisterhood of Nations.

### EFFECT ALREADY WIDESPREAD

Zapata Leaders and Villa Generals Are Surrendering or Leaving Country—Amnesty Is Fully Granted to All Who Lay Down Arms.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Secretary Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala will meet at the State Department to-morrow to decide on the form in which their governments will extend recognition to General Carranza.

These countries, which have diplomatic representatives in Mexico, probably will extend recognition by formal renewal of diplomatic relations there. The United States and several of the other will present identical notes to Eliseo Arredondo, authorized representative of General Carranza here. The communication will be addressed to General Carranza, and the official reception of Mr. Arredondo will constitute the act of recognition.

Since last Saturday, when the Pan-American conference announced its decision to recognize Carranza, a wide spread effect on the internal situation in Mexico has been noted in official reports. The chief result has been the apparent crumbling of opposition to Carranza, many of the Zapata leaders as well as Villa generals surrendering or leaving the country. Amnesty has been freely granted to those who have laid down their arms.

The work of restoring railroads is progressing slowly, however, and officials here realize that the problem of pacification is far from solved. Opposition from officials of the Catholic Church in this country to the recognition of General Carranza continues to be manifested in various ways. Secretary Lansing, before departing for the Carranza conference, promised from the Carranza authorities that "no one would suffer in his life and property" because of religious beliefs. Administration officials feel, therefore, that the Carranza assurances must be taken as an index of future policy, and the attitude of the Carranza authorities toward the clergy awaited before judgment is passed.

### VIGOROUS PROTEST MADE BY CATHOLICS

CHICAGO, October 17.—In a statement issued here to-day, Anthony Matre, of Chicago, national secretary of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, said the federation had sent to President Wilson a vigorous protest against recognition of any leader or faction in Mexico that has been guilty of spoliation of church property and institutions.

"The Catholics of the United States demand that whoever is recognized by the government should give absolute guarantee that the rights and privileges of all members of every faith shall be respected," said National Secretary Matre.

According to Mr. Matre, the message to President Wilson took exception to any of the Mexican leaders "on whose shoulders rest the responsibility for suffering that the church in Mexico has borne and the guilt of the murder of the priests, confiscation of property, desecration of churches, violations of sisters, use of altars for unspeakable purposes and continued interference with liberty of worship."

### BELMONT HOME FOR RENT

Last of New York's Famous Families Forsakes Once Aristocratic Section for "Uptown."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEW YORK, October 17.—A sign "To Let, for Business Purposes" has been placed on the residence of August Belmont, No. 44 East Thirty-fourth Street.

This means that Mr. Belmont and his wife, who was Miss Eleanor Robson, have decided to take another city home. They are now out of town. Their going means that the last of New York's famous families has forsaken the once aristocratic section for "uptown."

It is said that Mr. Belmont lost interest in the Thirty-fourth Street house when the present city officials caused the brownstone stoop that was its greatest attraction, to be chopped off.

## WILSON PLANNING NAVY SECOND ONLY TO ENGLAND

If Congress Agrees, Five Years Will See This Country in Position of Power.

### WORLD'S FIGURES COMPARED

Program Calls for Appropriation Which Will Approximate for First Time Great Britain's Expenditures in Period Just Before War.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
WASHINGTON, October 17.—If Congress agrees to the naval construction plan which President Wilson intends to recommend, the annual increase in the United States Navy will approximate, for the first time, the annual construction of Great Britain in the period just preceding the war. At the end of five years the navy of the United States will be second only to that of Great Britain, unless Germany has made far greater advances during the war than the information in possession of the naval intelligence office indicates.

### EUROPEAN BUDGETS IN LAST YEAR OF PEACE

The latest figures obtainable for European nations are dated July 1, 1914. They show that the annual budgets of the principal nations at that time were: Great Britain, \$250,000,000; France, \$123,000,000; Germany, \$112,000,000. At the same date the budget for the United States in round numbers, according to figures compiled by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, aggregated \$146,700,000. The information obtainable at the Navy Department shows that the amounts set aside for new construction were as follows:

Great Britain, \$34,000,000; Germany, \$51,000,000; France, \$58,000,000; United States, \$41,000,000.

President Wilson's program for the coming session of Congress calls for an appropriation of about \$210,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 will be for new construction. This will be an increase over the amount appropriated by Congress for new vessels in the last year of peace. It will be an increase of \$70,000,000 over the usual annual building program of the American navy. With this money the general board of the navy proposes to begin its first year's building program, three new battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, six sea-going submarines capable of accompanying the grand fleet anywhere, twenty-five coast defense submarines, fifteen destroyers, two gunboats, one hospital ship and one fuel ship. Provision will be made also for 8,000 additional enlisted men and an annual increase of 250 in the students at the Naval Academy.

### PRINCIPAL NAVIES

OF WORLD COMPARED

In ships built, building and authorized, the standing of the principal navies on July 1, 1914, was as follows: Super-Dreadnoughts—England, 36; Germany, 20; United States, 12; France, 12.

Battleships—England, 40; Germany, 20; United States, 22; France, 18.

Battle cruisers—England, 10; Germany, 8; United States and France, none.

Armored cruisers—England, 34; Germany, 9; United States, 11; France, 20.

Cruisers—England, 91; Germany, 46; United States, 14; France, 9.

Destroyers—England, 188; Germany, 154; United States, 62; France, 87.

Torpedo-boats—England, 49; Germany, none; United States, 15; France, 135.

Submarines—England, 97; Germany, 45; United States, 49; France, 86.

When the program has been carried out that the President will initiate this year, the United States Navy will consist of the following:

Super-Dreadnoughts, 25; battle cruisers, 10; battleships of the second line, 22; cruisers, armored and unarmored, 20; submarines, 135; destroyers, 110.

### THIS COUNTRY MORE LIBERAL

THAN OTHER NATIONS

Statistics compiled by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt show that the United States spends over 30 per cent of its total annual naval appropriations for pay, active and retired and pensions, against 22 per cent in Great Britain; 12 per cent in Germany, and 16 per cent in France.

In the item of subsistence, clothing and medical care, this country is more liberal than others. According to Mr. Roosevelt, a battleship costing \$15,000,000 in the United States can be built for \$13,500,000 in England and for about \$13,000,000 in France or Germany.

## FRENCH TROOPS IN CLASH WITH 40,000 BULGARS

Forces on Way to Aid Serbia Receive Baptism of Fire in Macedonia.

### FIGHTING IS REPORTED AS STILL IN PROGRESS

Franco-British Generals Trying to Rush Help to Their Little Ally.

### LANDING MEN AT SALONIKI

Germans Apparently Satisfied to Hold Present Lines in East, Except Near Divinsk.

## Fall of Bulgarian Town Is Imminent

LONDON, October 18.—The allied forces from Saloniki have begun operations against the Bulgarians with unexpected zeal, and already the Serbo-Anglo-French forces have penetrated into Bulgarian territory just north of the Greek boundary, and are attacking the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitsa, according to advices received from Saloniki by Reuters' Telegram Company by way of Athens.

The advices declare that "the fall of Strumitsa is imminent."

The dispatch continues: "The Serbs, aided by the allies, repulsed the Bulgarians, who retreated on Strumitsa."

"It is learned from diplomatic sources that Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German commander, had demanded reinforcements."

ATHENS (via London), October 17.—The French troops in Macedonia have received their baptisms of fire near the railway bridge at Hudovo, Vilandovo, where they were attacked by 40,000 Bulgarians. The fighting continues.